

VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOV. 13, 1890.

NUMBER 22.

BAD LUCK To a Merchant IS ALWAYS GOOD LUCK For The People.

Mr. A. Wolff being again sick, has authorized me close out his entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS at prices that will astonish you. Our
immense stock of

Cloaks, Jackets, Blankets, Shawls,
Clothing, Overcoats, and Heavy Winter Boots

He says to close out at cost. So I invite all the people of this and adjoining counties to come to this clearing out sale.

RESPECTFULLY

A. SCHWAB,
SALESMAN FOR
A. WOLFF.

MARION, KY.

5,000 PEOPLE WANTED? A WORD

YES, TO GO TO
P. H. WOOD'S
CRAYNEVILLE, KY.

To see his immense stock of Dry Goods, Necessities, Hats, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and all kinds of Underwear.

GOOD BARGAIN FOR ALL

My goods are all bought at low prices and you shall have them as low as they can be bought anywhere in the country. Remember that \$2,00 spent with me

Secures You A Nice, Useful Present

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, I am
Truly Your Friend, P. H. WOODS.

MARION ROLLER MILLS,
MARION, KY.
ALBERT LAMB, Manager.

FLOUR, MEAL and BRAN

of all grades kept constantly on hand, and sold at rock bottom prices. Goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

Sells and Buys Wheat and Corn.

Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

ATTENTION! ALL YE PEOPLE

When you want any article whatever in the line

**Dry Goods & Notions,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND
GROCERIES,**

In mind that I have had at the very lowest prices, commensurate with the time. Bear in mind also that I will appreciate your trade. Come to Salem and Come to see me. Bring your produce with you and get the highest prices for it.

S. D. HODGE, Salem, Ky.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

syrup, pleasant to the taste as lemon. The smallest infant will take it and never know it is medicine.

Chill Tonic is a safe medicine. Chills once broken will not return.

Cost you only half the price of other Chill Tonics.

No quinine needed. No purgative needed. Contains no poison.

It purifies the blood and removes all malarial poison from the system.

It is as large as any dollar tonic and RETAILS FOR 50 CENTS.

THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS, TO GET THE GENUINE ASK FOR GROVE'S.

WARRANTED

PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FORMERLY OF PARIS, TENN.

FOR SALE BY

CLARK & CO., Marion, Ky.

COOPERSTOWN, MICH., Dec. 12, 1888

Paris Medicine Co. - Paris, Tenn.

Please send me three dozen of your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. I will pay you \$1.00 per dozen.

The people were delighted with your product. They said it was pale and watery and concealed, having had no color. I think this is the best for a year, and within three weeks after buying, had a good sale.

It looks like water, but is not so strong.

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The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

Last week when we went to press, there was evidence of a political earthquake; the upheaval left the political parties of this country in the following shape:

The following 14 States have elected Democratic Governors, Legislatures and solid Congressional delegations, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are also Democratic, but their Governors are Republicans appointed by the President.

Twenty States are more or less divided as follows:

Colorado—Republican Governor, Legislature and Congressman; minor State officers divided. Republican majority greatly reduced.

Connecticut—Democratic Governor and three Congressmen; Republican Legislature and one Congressman.

Illinois—Republican Governor elected last year and 7 Congressmen. Democratic State ticket elected by 10,000 to 33,000 majority and 14 Congressmen. Legislature stands 100 Republicans, 101 Democrats and 3 Alliance men, who it is claimed, will act with the Democrats.

Indiana—Democratic State ticket by 19,035, Legislature by 65 majority and 11 Congressmen. The Republicans have 2 Congressmen and the Governor who was elected in 1888.

Kansas—Alliance-Democratic Legislature by 15 majority and five Congressmen. Republican Governor by 7,000 and 2 Congressmen. Minor State officers divided.

Kentucky—Everything Democratic excepting one Republican Congressman whose majority was cut down from 10,000 to 2,500.

Massachusetts—Democratic Governor by 10,000 and 7 Congressmen; Republican Legislature and 5 Congressmen.

Michigan—Democratic Governor, Legislature and 6 Congressmen; Republicans have 5 Congressmen.

Minnesota—Democratic Legislature and 4 Congressmen; Republican Governor by 600 and 1 Congressman.

Nebraska—Democratic Governor by 1,000 and 2 Congressmen; Republican State officers and 1 Congressman; Democratic-Alliance Legis.

New Hampshire—Democratic Legislature and 2 Congressmen; Governor and State officers to be elected by the Legislature.

New Jersey—Democratic Governor, Legislature and 5 Congressmen; two Republicans Congressmen.

New York—Democratic Governor, Legislature and 21 Congressmen; 13 Republican Congressmen.

North Carolina—Everything Democratic excepting two out of 19 Congressmen.

Ohio—Democratic Governor, Legislature and 14 out of 21 Congressmen.

Pennsylvania—Democratic Governor by 17,000 and 10 Congressmen; Republican State ticket, Legislature and 18 Congressmen.

Rhode Island—Democratic Governor, Legislature and one Congressman; one Republican Congressman.

South Dakota—Republican Governor and Congressman; both parties claiming the Legislature, but probably Republican.

Tennessee—Everything Democratic excepting 2 out of 10 Congressmen.

Wisconsin—Democratic Governor by 30,000, Legislature and 7 out of 9 Congressmen.

In nine States and one territory the Republicans carried everything viz: California, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Oklahoma.

To sum up, the Democrats have 20 Governors, 33 Legislatures and 236 Congressmen. The Republicans have 19 Governors—4 of them appointed—15 Legislatures and 96 Congressmen.

The official vote of this congressional district is as follows:

Stone Franks, C. D., 693, 115, 37.

Trigg, 679, 184, 1199.

Graves, 1574, 562, 132.

Lyon, 483, 195, 38.

McCracken, 894, 360, 150.

Marshall, 602, 192, 160.

Caldwell, 565, 459, 212.

Calloway, 1043, 166, 15.

Fulton, 611, 123, 6.

Livingston, 679, 275, 10.

Crittenden, 959, 951, 31.

Carlisle, 440, 81, 40.

Ballard, 514, 72, 35.

Totals 9,749, 3,735, 1,050.

Stone over Franks, 6,014.

The President has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. Thursday, Nov. 27, is the day appointed to be observed with prayer and thanksgiving.

Three Kentuckians have announced their candidacy for Speaker of the House. They are Mills, of Missouri; McMillan,

THE RESULT.

Democrats Will Have Over 100 Majority in Congress.

They Also Elect Governors in Five Republican States.

Republicans Los Six United States' Senators.

M'KINLEY AND CANNON DEFEATED

REPUBLICANS HAVE A MAJORITY OF AT LEAST 12,000 IN OHIO.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE FIGURES STRONGLY IN KANSAS, MICHIGAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA—INDIANA AND WEST VIRGINIA DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC—OKLAHOMA'S FIRST CONGRESSMAN A REPUBLICAN.

ELECTION NEWS IN GENERAL.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—The latest election returns received from the McKinley district indicate that John G. Warwick has been elected by a small majority over Congressman McKinley. All but two precincts in Stark county give McKinley a majority of 1,000. H. M. Davis gives 1999 and Wayne 275 for Warwick, and Carter, for governor, has a majority of 5,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The Democrats have elected their state ticket and a majority of the legislature, assuring a successor to Senator Vest.

They claim a solid delegation to congress, a Democratic gain of four members.

NEVADA.

RENO, Nov. 6.—Advices from various points of Nevada indicate the election of Col. Cord, Republican, for governor and Bartine, Republican, for congress by majorities between 3,000 and 6,000.

THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Latest returns from the First district show that Boyd, 72,355; Powers, 71,148. The total vote of the state exceeds by fully 15,000. The Republicans made an extraordinary increase which is an off year, extraordinary. While the contest is very close, a careful estimate gives Boyd a plurality of nearly 1,000. Estimates give the Republicans most of the state ticket.

KANSAS.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Returns from eighty-five out of eighty-nine counties in Nebraska give following totals on candidates for governor: Richards, 69,230; Boyd, 72,355; Powers, 71,148. The total vote of the state exceeds by fully 15,000. The Republicans made an extraordinary increase which is an off year, extraordinary. While the contest is very close, a careful estimate gives Boyd a plurality of nearly 1,000. Estimates give the Republicans most of the state ticket.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 8.—Returns from all the counties, both the primary and the general, indicate that the Democrats have been absolutely devoid of incident or excitement. Neither whites nor blacks were enthusiastic and thousands abstained themselves from the polls.

THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—The latest returns from the First district show that Jackson, Democrat, is elected delegate to congress by about 1,600 majority over McRae, Republican, and Crocker, Farmers' Alliance.

MISSOURI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—The Democratic state committee has received returns from the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth congressional districts which assure a solid delegation by majorities ranging from 200 to 4,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

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THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, S. C., Nov. 8.—The total vote in this state did not exceed 30,000. Tillman is elected by at least than 23,000 majority. The election has been absolutely devoid of incident or excitement. Neither whites nor blacks were enthusiastic and thousands abstained themselves from the polls.

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THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—Returns from the First district show that Jackson, Democrat, is elected by a small majority over Powers, 10,000; McRae, 8,000; and Crocker, Farmers' Alliance.

THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 8.—Returns from the First district show that Jackson, Democrat, is elected by a small majority over Powers, 10,000; McRae, 8,000; and Crocker, Farmers' Alliance.

THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Returns from the First district show that Jackson, Democrat, is elected by a small majority over Powers, 10,000; McRae, 8,000; and Crocker, Farmers' Alliance.

THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

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THE ALLIANCE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS CITY

Buy your clothing of Sam Gugenheim.
Big stock of new clothing cheap
Sam Gugenheim's.

New dress goods at Gugenheim's.
Novelties in dry goods at Sam Gugenheim's.

Nobby clothing at unheard of prices at Sam Gugenheim's.

Buy your boots and shoes of Sam Gugenheim.

Don't fail to see my stock before buying.

Sam Gugenheim,

The best flour ever brought to Marion still kept at Schwabs.

Heavy boots and shoes for this wet weather cheap at Wolfs.

All of our boots, shoes and rubbers to be closed out at cost.

A. Wolff.

Have you seen the new California prunes, apricots and peaches at Schwabs.

You will find a full and complete stock of toys and useful Christmas goods at Schwabs.

One house to rent, one house for sale, and one good building for sale. See Schwab.

Marriage license have been issued to Garland Carter and Mary E. Griffith; Frances M. Matthews and Ada F. Pogue.

If you want fresh, nice, clean, pure, pretty, wholesome, cheap candy, call on Gilbert & McMicain. They keep the best stock in town.

You ought to get some of that fine sour kraut, buckwheat flour, fresh oat meal, in package or bulk, fine No 1 large mackerel at Schwabs.

Don't forget that you can get more and better sugar, coffee, rice, tea, and in fact everything in the grocery line at Schwabs than any house in 4 counties.

Onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cabbage, green and dried apples, and beans cheaper than any house in town.

M. Schwab.

I have a four year old mare for sale.

Just received a car load of salt also one half car tinware, will be sold cheap at Schwabs.

Quarterly Meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of the Marion circuit will be held at Siloam on the first Saturday in December.

Monday was a cold, raw, damp day, but the "hoss swappers" were on hands and did a driving business. It we were all as industrious and tenacious in business matters as these men, we would have more dollars.

There were public exercises at the Academy Friday afternoon. The exercises consisted of declaimations, dialogues, essays, etc. The pupils in all the departments of the school took part, and did their work exceedingly well. The house was crowded with patrons of the institution. The school is unquestionably under excellent management, and is doing fine work.

The stock of goods belonging to R. B. Dorr, together with accounts and real estate, *invaded* about \$622. The liabilities amount to about \$6000. The trustee Mr. J. C. Wolf, thinks that by continuing the business he will be able to settle with the creditors from 75 to 90 cents on the dollar. If the goods are sold under the hammer, the creditors will not realize over 50 or 60 cents.

The Colored Teachers Institute met at Marion, Ky., Nov. 10, 1890. The house was called to order by the Sup't. After an address by the county superintendent, the Institute proceeded to the election of officers, and the following teachers were elected to the following offices: M. W. Sherman, president, and Laura Bigham, Secretary. The following teachers were enrolled, Messrs M. W. Sherman, S. L. Rutter, R. G. Waddell, J. C. Stone, W. L. Crawford, E. J. Simpson, and Miss Laura Bigham.

Marion does an immense amount of business for a small town, and her reputation in this respect has gone abroad. There is a big demand for business houses. The three tall houses being built by the bank are wanted by not less than a dozen persons. When the boom develops herself, Marion will stand out like water over the Mississippi bottoms. "When will the boom fully develop, is a pertinent question?" Just so soon as our people put aside some one-horse, old slow ideas and quit thinking that the town is grown.

The Cossitt Drug Store in Marion has been refitted up and looks Brand New with a largely increased stock of New Drugs and Medicines. Fine Tobacco, Cigars and Pipes, Notions and Fancy Goods. A nice stock of Jewelry and Spectacles. A full assortment of Guitar, Banjo and Violin Strings, Violin Bows, Fine Perfume, Toilet Soaps, Big stock of Diamond Dyes, White Lead and Oil Paint Brushes and the Best Coal Oil. We will also have a nice variety of Christmas Goods. We sell as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget to call and see us.

T. H. Cossitt & Co.

REMEMBERED.

The friends and admirers of the late Rev. W. T. Moore have purchased a handsome marble shaft to mark his last resting place. The shaft is of Italian marble, six feet. The inscription is
REV. W. T. MOORE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Born Dec. 7, 1838.
Died Oct. 10, 1889.
It is a modest, but tasteful piece of work, and was furnished by A. M. Henry & Bro., the marble dealers of this place.

Divorce Suits.

The attorneys were engaged in taking depositions in two divorce suits last week. Mrs. Lawler will sue the court to divorce her from her husband, who is serving a term in the penitentiary; and Mr. Lind Williamson asks for a divorce from his wife.

Court.

The following claims were allowed:
J. T. Wolff, \$2.00 for plow and team on road.

F. M. Clement, Jr., \$2.00 for bench for court house.
W. W. Rice, plow and team on road \$1.50.

A. H. Cardin, plow and team, on road, \$0.00.
W. F. Taber, \$2.75, plow and team road.

At the Opera House.

The Henderson Quartet Club will be at the Opera House Friday night Nov 21st. This will be an entertainment of high order, and we bespeak for the club a crowded house. Prof. J. M. Bach and wife are the principals and they are splendid artists and have wide reputation.

The Crittenden Land and Mining Company.

Several months ago a number of gentlemen of this county associated themselves together for the purpose of developing the minerals of the county. They have secured options on several thousand acres of the best mineral lands of the county. Recently they have been at work making an examination of the mineral deposits on some of these lands. So favorable have been the results of this work, and so encouraged have these gentlemen been that they have incorporated themselves into a company, according to the statutory laws of the State, for the purpose of pushing the work forward on a large scale. Among those interested are some of the wealthiest and best citizens of the county, and influential wealthy non-residents have readily joined with our home people in this enterprise, and they are very enthusiastic over the prospects. They have spent considerable money already, and are just now getting fairly under way. Stock has been issued and put on the market, and many of our people who have professed faith in the mineral outcome of the county, are proving their faith by purchasing stock.

The outlook is unquestionably bright and the day is not far distant when Crittenden county will come to the front as one of the wealthiest in the State. These are genuine facts, and an excellent hand in any department of a newspaper office. The Press hopes that he will meet with abundant success in the west. He deserves it and is capable of winning it.

Louisville Tobacco Market

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 2,232 lbs with receipts for the same period of 867 lbs, sales on our market since Jan 1st, amount to 131,722 lbs.

The offerings of dark tobacco on our market continue remarkably light and the reduced offerings have had a tendency to give little more animation to the market but there is no quotable advance. Only a few heads of the new crop have as yet found their way to the market.

The following quotations represent our market for dark tobacco:
Trash 50 @ 1.00
Common Lugs 150 @ 2.00
Dark lugs extra quality 2.00 @ 4.00
Good 2.50 @ 3.50
Common Leaf 3.50 @ 5.00
Medium 5.00 @ 6.50
Good 6.50 @ 5.00
Fine 8.00 @ 12.00

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, NOV. 15th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my farm 2½ miles Northwest of Marion, on the old Crittenden Springs road, I good family and brood mare, with very fine sucking colt; 1 brood sow; 2 extra good milk cows; 2 fine calves, one a full blood Jersey heifer; one nice sewing machine; all my farm implements and household and kitchen furniture, including a fine No. 8 charter oak coal cook stove.

TERMS—All sums under \$5.00 cash in hand. Over that amount, a credit of 12 months, without interest, will be given. Bond with approved security required before property is removed.

Paid Up.

Some weeks ago W. L. Staton's stock of goods, and the house which the goods were in on Geo. Crofts farm, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Ross Forward, adjuster for the Aetna Insurance Company, was on hand last week to adjust the loss. The sufferers get \$125.00.

The Delinquent

The December number for sale at Press book store.

Personal.

J. B. Kevin has been sick for several days.
S. H. Williams, of Providence, is in the city.

Mr. T. C. Williams will move to Missouri.

W. I. Ornce went to Standford, Ky. Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. Farris, of Salem, was in town Friday.

Mr. F. M. Hillard, of Oldwell, was in town Friday.

Mr. W. S. Dycus, of Kuttawa, was in town Monday.

Warren Moore has quit clerking for T. J. Cameron.

Capt. Abe Rankin, of Fords Ferry, was in town Sunday.

Ethel, little daughter of R. H. Adams has typhoid fever.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Greene Chapel, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. S. H. Cassidy, of Dycusbury, was in town Monday.

Dan Browning, the popular grocery drummer, is in the city.

Mr. H. F. Ray is still confined to his room with rheumatism.

Claude Wheeler came home from Edaville Sunday night.

Miss Onie Howerton is the guest of Mrs. H. T. Flannery.

Jailer Cook has been confined to his bed for several days.

Mr. T. C. Williams left for Carthage, Mo., Tuesday.

Mr. Abe Wolff, one of our oldest merchants, is seriously ill.

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, who lives a mile east of Marion is sick.

Mr. T. S. C. Elder spent last week at Tolou, building chimneys.

Miss Emma Heck, of Paducah, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Abe Wolff.

Mrs. Finis Brantley, of Wingo, Ky., is visiting friends in this county.

Mr. Bede Wildborn and family will occupy Eld. T. C. Carter's house.

Messrs Wm. and Paydon Bennett, of Lyon county, were in town Monday.

Mr. M. C. Smith, son of Woodson county, Kan., is visiting his sister Mrs. E. B. Moore of this county.

Mrs. Clara Pierce and Nellie Walker spent Wednesday with Mrs. H. C. Goodwin at Fredonia.

Messrs Webs from Webster county, were in town last week. They wanted to renew farms in Crittenden County.

Messrs H. T. Flannery, J. P. Pierce and F. M. Clement Sr., will go to Missouri this month for a big hunt.

Mr. E. T. Franks went to Owensboro, Thursday, to re-enter upon his duties in the Internal revenue service.

Mrs. W. J. Elder, of Fredonia, spent the first of the week visiting her brother, Mr. W. M. Freeman, of this place.

Mc. E. O. Moore, of Stone, is very ill again, being afflicted with inflammation of the bowels. His recovery is very doubtful.

Mr. L. W. Bruce went to Lexington Monday to attend the State Alliance. His brother Kirby accompanied him as far as Louisville to have his throat treated.

Our esteemed old friend Joseph Newcomb dropped in to see us Monday, and he was as chirrupy as a cricket on the fourth. The result of the recent election gave him the animation of a boy in its teens.

Mr. G. N. Russell, who has been with the Press for five years left Friday for Tucson, Arizona, where he has good situation awaiting him. He has been in the newspaper business for forty odd years, and is an excellent hand in any department of a newspaper office. The Press hopes that he will meet with abundant success in the west. He deserves it and is capable of winning it.

The following quotations represent our market for dark tobacco:
Trash 50 @ 1.00
Common Lugs 150 @ 2.00
Dark lugs extra quality 2.00 @ 4.00
Good 2.50 @ 3.50
Common Leaf 3.50 @ 5.00
Medium 5.00 @ 6.50
Good 6.50 @ 5.00
Fine 8.00 @ 12.00

The offerings of dark tobacco on our market continue remarkably light and the reduced offerings have had a tendency to give little more animation to the market but there is no quotable advance. Only a few heads of the new crop have as yet found their way to the market.

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FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY READERS.

Arguments in Favor of Fall Plowing for Oats and Barley—Directions for Running the Plow so as to Drain the Soil of Superfluous Water.

Joseph Harris has the following to say in American Agriculturist on fall plowing:

It is of great importance to sow barley and oats early in the spring. A few days difference in the time of sowing often makes all the difference between a good crop and a poor one—and what a difference that is all experienced farmers know. It is not merely the loss of all profit from our labors, but the land is foul with weeds and in poor condition generally. My own land varies considerably in character. Much of it is rolling land, the knolls being sandy, while the lower edges of the knolls are more or less clayey, and the valleys between the knolls vary from a dark sand to a sandy loam and a clayey loam. Perhaps these terms do not convey a distinct meaning. All I wish to show is that the soil varies considerably and requires different methods of working. To get part of a field into good condition for oats or barley in the spring requires four or five times the labor required for wheat. On such lands as this (say a field that has been in corn the past season, and on which one intends to sow oats in the spring) I find an immense advantage from fall plowing. As soon as the corn is cut, and while it is standing in stocks in the field, if I have time I like to start the plows on the land between the rows of stocks, and finish plowing after the corn and stalks are removed.

On strong land I put three horses on the plow and turn up a good, deep furrow, and leave the subsoil on top, where it is exposed to the ameliorating action of the air and frosts of winter. Such fall plowed land is cleaner and much more easily prepared for spring crops than if it had not been plowed in plowing for corn my practice is to plow the land in the fall, and then to harrow, leaving dead furrows. But in plowing in the fall for spring crops I can, if necessary, make narrow lands, and by connecting the dead furrows with the necessary outlets I can get rid of a large quantity of water in the early spring. These narrow lands by running a gang plow so as to fill up the dead furrows, are easily leveled down, and by cross harrowing with an A-mere or other harrow the land can soon be got ready for the drill. I drill in 150 to 200 pounds of superphosphates with the barley and oats, and have reason to expect a good crop, and the land after the oats or barley is harvested is in better condition for plowing for wheat than if it had not been well and deeply plowed the fall previous.

In advocating fall plowing what is particularly to be noted is not soil land, but land on which a crop of corn or potatoes, or beans, or roots had been grown, and which was intended for oats or barley in the spring. Little or nothing was said about plowing sod land in the fall; on my own farm—of late years, at any rate—I seldom, if ever, plow sod land in the fall, and that not from theoretical reasons only, but because there is not time and because, further, sod land can be plowed in the spring at times when other land is too wet and sticky to work to advantage.

Renovating Old Meadows.

It often happens that old meadows become unprofitable; the grass of meager growth and of inferior quality. When a meadow falls off in productivity many farmers suppose that the soil is all that is to be done with it. This is a mistake, for the soil is no longer able to produce profitable crops. This, says Rural Home, is in many cases a mistake. There is no question that grass as well as other crops, if cut and removed year after year, will impoverish the soil, but not as fast as is generally supposed. The meager growth is due to the closeness of plants, and these meadows are thickly matted so as to form a compact sod. Now all that is necessary to restore such a meadow to a state of profitable productivity—unless the soil is so far gone as to be the cause of the unproductiveness—is to thin out some of the growth, which is readily done by passing over the meadow with a sharp-toothed harrow. By this operation the sod is loosened, the upper soil is broken, and, as a result, the remaining plants make a luxuriant growth. This may be done either in the fall or in the spring.

It is well or even necessary to pass over the meadow with a heavy roller, as the harrowing makes the sod rough, and if this be allowed to remain the crop cannot be cut so low as might be, or small pieces of sod are sure to get into the hay, and this is certainly not desirable. A judicious application of well rotted barn yard manure applied as a top dressing just after harrowing will greatly increase the productivity of the meadow, especially if it be old and quite worn. A dry harrow will answer, but a harrow with teeth is preferable.

Scratches in Horses.

Years ago I had a horse affected by scratches. I tried many recommended remedies without success. Knowing from experience that pine tar would cure chapped hands I applied it to the cracked and sore parts, and only three applications were necessary to effect a complete cure. Since then I have several times applied it with equally good results. It softens the dislocated parts and keeps out moisture and dirt. I do not know better remedy, and were I to add something to it in obtaining a cure it would be a very little liverized blue vitriol.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Standard for Grains.

A bill to provide for establishing a uniform standard for wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains has been reported and recommended to the national house of representatives by the committee on agriculture. The president of the National Farmers' Alliance is credited with the statement that "standard for grain is as important as a standard for health."

New Yorkers Are Afraid of Wires. A new practical application of electricity is an apparatus to light cigars. The machine is connected by a wire with one of the ordinary light currents, and by touching a button a small but bright electric spark is produced, at which one can ignite the ordinary rod saturated with alcohol. One of these apparatus had just been placed upon the cigar counter of a big downtown restaurant. Its use was somewhat unfamiliar to the habitues of the place, and I was asked to demonstrate them. As various gentlemen finished their lunch they usually approached the cigar stand to light their woods.

In several cases they insisted to apply the rod to the electric spark even after the process was explained to them, although the handle of the rod was evidently composed of hard rubber or some other insulated material.

Finally an elderly gentleman approached the machine, and on being told how it worked insisted on holding the point of the rod about two inches away from the light, giving as an explanation his disinclination to "monkey with electric currents."

A bystander had finally to light it for him. This goes to show that the public is somewhat afraid of live wires.—New York Star.

CIDER MAKING.

How to Obtain a Clear and Finely Flavored Beverage from Good Apples.

First see that the apparatus to be used is clean and sweet. The apples may be prepared for expressing the juice, either by squeezing or crushing, as in the old ways of cider making, or by some of the modern processes that reduce the fruit to a finer pulp. Whatever may be gained in speed, a slow process of crushing, where the fruit only comes in contact with the pulp, will exert in quality. There are various forms of screw presses, from which you can select to suit the circumstances of the case.

The pomace should remain overnight, or at least several hours, before being pressed. The cheese, as it is called, consists of the pomace confined in press cloths, or, more commonly among farmers, a succession of layers, held in place under the screws by clean straight straw turned over the edge of each layer in a manner familiar to all rural cider makers. The juice being expressed, it at once becomes important to free it as completely as possible from the particles it held solution. These, by their decomposition, hasten and increase the vinous fermentation, which if not properly treated will soon follow by the vinegar stage. This process should begin by straining or filtering the juice before fermentation sets in.

A convenient filter may be made from a piece of tight barrel, with a faucet through a stave near the bottom. Take out the other head and fit in a false bottom with holes thickly bored through it, just above the faucet. Lay some narrow wooden strips crosswise over the false bottom to hold up the coarse cloth laid over it. On this place a layer of cotton wool, then another coarse cloth, to be followed by three or four inches of very clean straw, then cloths and straw alternately until the barrel is three-fourths full when well pressed down. Straining through a layer of cleanly washed, finely broken charcoal or pure sand is another method.

If the filtered juice is to be made into large cans holding three or four gallons, it is best to boil the juice, strain it, and add sugar, which will be added to the pomace. The pomace will be skinned off as occasion requires. The cider should then be barreled and kept in a cool place, as tightly bunged as the fermentation, which will still continue for a time, will admit. Under the best system of cleansing it from impurities, early made cider, unless it can be kept in an uncommonly low temperature, or is treated with chemicals or sealed to kill fermentation, will grow too acid to be agreeable. The later ciders can be deferred the better the cider will be as a beverage, and the longer it will keep, says The New York World, authority for the foregoing.

Canning Beef.

First cover the meat for the space of twenty-four hours with brine strong enough to barely float an egg; then take out and wash it in cold water, pressing with the hands so as to squeeze out all the blood. The brine that has been used should then be thrown away, as it is the blood that is so often retained in the pickle that causes it to rot and spoil. Make a strong pickle, a trifle weaker than the first, in which you have dissolved three pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of salt per hundred pounds of beef, or in these proportions for smaller quantities. Should a scum appear on the surface before the meat is used up, the brine must be scalded and skimmed and poured back when quite cold. The package containing it should be kept in a cool place, and the meat should always be kept under the brine. When, from neglect, a portion of the beef remains out of the brine for a day or two it will affect it unfavorably; for this reason it should be frequently examined and should never be left in that condition.

Proper Temperature in Setting Milk.

On the question of proper temperature in setting milk Professor Henry reports: Milk set at 40 degs. for eleven hours turns up all but 44.1 of 1 per cent., while milk at 45 degs. left 27.2 per cent. of butter in the skim milk. Setting at 50 degs. as compared with 45 degs. showed a loss from 8.8 to 10 per cent., and 55 degs. shows that the range of loss is from 15.6 to 30 per cent. over that set at 45 degs.

Things That Are Told.

The American Cultivator says that it is a mistaken notion that deep seeding is somehow a protection against winter killing by the ground heaving and thawing. Experience and observation are largely curing farmers of this delusion.

A correspondent in The New York Evening Post says that his way of protecting sheep from dogs is to house them at night, and let them run in pasture with a herd of horned cattle in the day time. He keeps no dog, and his cattle look on all dogs as enemies and make short work of them when they come near.

All stone fruits are claimed to be benefited by potash fertilizers more than by the application of manure.

A new roof may be expensive, but it is cheaper than damp stables or barns and sick animals. The animals have no warm stove in winter, and dryness is therefore essential.

Dr. Hopkins, of Vermont, says that he regards the Switzer apple as nearest perfection, in quality almost equal to the Flanders, but free from spots, the tree very hardy, and a free and elegant grower. The prolific sweeting, like some other fruits termed "profuse," is remarkably unproductive.

Roupe may generally be traced to want of cleanliness, improper ventilation or undue exposure, and the poultryman who has provided against these causes is reasonably safe against the roup.

A Trackless Street Car.

An exhibition run of the "carrette," a diminutive street car without a track, which has been in use in Chicago for several weeks, was given the other afternoon. The "carrette" is light and easy in motion, and so strong or discomfort was felt in riding it along the part of the street paving of Chester Avenue. It does not run on the ordinary street car track, the distance between the wheels being greater than the car track width. It avoids delays or blockades, and stops at the curb to receive or discharge passengers. It seats twenty persons, is drawn by two horses and has a conductor and a driver. It is said to be very popular in Chicago among ladies and children.—Philadelphia Times.

An Undisolved Story.

If one Springfield baby didn't have the colic one night recently, it is because grapes agree with some infants. One of the many baby carriages that line the sidewalk while mothers are shopping was pushed toward a fruit stand the other day. By looking in the basket the owner could just reach the purple clusters in a basket. And then one by one the grapes went down baby's throat, and just as the little ones reached for another cluster mamma stopped.—Springfield Republic-

OHIO VALLEY Railway Co.

TIME CARD

—10—

TRAIN GOING SOUTH.
No. 1. No. 3.
Lv Evansville..... 9:30 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
Ar Henderson..... 10:47 a.m. 4:33 p.m.
Ar Morganfield..... 11:25 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Ar Paducah..... 12:21 p.m. 5:59 p.m.
Ar Sturgis..... 1:20 p.m.
Ar Marion..... 1:24 p.m.
Ar Princeton..... 2:34 p.m.

TRAIN GOING NORTH.
No. 2. No. 4.
Lv Princeton..... 4:30 p.m.
Ar Marion..... 5:36 p.m.
Ar Sturgis..... 6:28 p.m.
Ar DeKoven..... 6:41 p.m.
Ar Morganfield..... 7:20 p.m.
Ar Corydon..... 7:33 a.m. 7:55 p.m.
Ar Henderson..... 8:05 a.m. 8:20 p.m.
Ar Evansville..... 9:00 a.m. 9:01 p.m.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH,

Train No. 3 accommodates, leaves Uniontown at 5:30 p.m.

Train No. 2 (accommodation) will leave Uniontown at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Morganfield at 6:30 a.m., at Evansville at 9:00 a.m.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.

JAN. MONTGOMERY, A. E. SHARADER,
Genl. Supt. G. F. & P. A.
EVANSVILLE, IND.



Louisville & Memphis,
With PLAIN BUFFET SLEEPERS
FROM AND TO
Louisville, Memphis and Pittsburg
and NEW ORLEANS, via Memphis.

**The Quick Route
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New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Norfolk, Old Point Comfort,
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Toledo, Chicago, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, Louisville,
EASTERN and NORTHEASTERN points

Memphis
New Orleans
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AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

The line is thoroughly equipped, an
extra-class condition and provides an
excellent arrangement in time and the
easiest cars. A feature is the time and con-
venience secured by the limited express
trains, only a night's ride between Louis-
ville and Memphis, and the best and most
quickest service between these two cities
ever offered.

Trains Leave Princeton.

WESTWARD.

No. 1—Mail and Express, daily 8:45 p.m.

No. 2—Limited Express, daily 6:10 a.m.

No. 3—Way freight, daily 1:45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

No. 4—Mail and Express, daily 4:29 p.m.

No. 5—Limited Express, daily 12:40 p.m.

No. 6—Way freight, daily 11:38 a.m.

Tickets, time table, and all desired in-
formation secured by addressing J. T.

Lamb, Agent, Princeton, Ky. or W. H.

Prouty, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Loui-
sville, Ky.

For Sale

WANTED.

Two men to drive team.

Two men to drive team.